AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph **[0039]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0039] Figure 7 is a flowchart diagram illustrating the method operations associated with a tunneling driver receiving a datagram from a network interface card in accordance with one embodiment of the invention. IP datagram 170 is checked to determine the datagram's IP type and port number in decision operation 172. If the datagram's protocol type is TCP and the port number is 80 (or another suitable predefined HTTP port), then the tunneling driver performs an extra bit information check in decision operation 173. Further details with reference to the checking of the extra bit information may be found in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 10/681,732, issued as U. S. Patent No. 7,263,071, (Attorney docket AP173HO) entitled "Connectionless TCP/IP Data Exchange", which is incorporated by reference herein. If the datagram passes the check in decision operation 173, i.e., the protocol type is TCP and the port is port 80 (or the predefined port), then the tunneling header is removed in operation 174. The source IP address of the tunneling header is compared with the original source IP address, if the source IP address and the original source IP address are different, then the datagram is passed through a firewall/NAT server. Here, the tunneling driver records the original IP address to firewall IP address and port number mapping as illustrated in operation 178. The datagram is then passed through to the TCP/IP driver in operation 180. In decision operation 172, if the protocol does not equal the TCP and/or the port number is not equal to port 80, then the datagram is passed through to the TCP/IP driver in operation 180. Here, the datagram is handled through the standard mechanism. Similarly, in decision operation 173 if the extra bit information does not check, the datagram is passed through to the TCP/IP driver in operation 180. Likewise if the original source IP equals the tunneling source IP in decision operation 176, then the datagram is passed through to the TCP/IP driver in operation 180 since there is no firewall IP and original IP translation required for the connection.

Please replace paragraph **[0040]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0040] Figure 8 is a simplified schematic diagram of a connectionless TCP header in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The connectionless TCP header 182 is similar to a regular TCP header, with the window size field being modified. The widow size field has been subdivided into upper byte section 184 and lower byte section 186. In one embodiment of the invention, a checksum is written to upper byte 184 of the window size field, and a pre-defined value is written to lower byte 186 of the window size field. The pre-defined value and the checksum identify the datagram as a connectionless TCP/IP datagram. That is, the pre-defined value written to lower byte 186 of the window size field identifies the datagram as a connectionless TCP/IP transmission, differentiating the datagram from standard TCP/IP transmissions. In addition to the pre-defined value in lower byte 186 of the window size field, upper byte 184 of the window size field carries a special checksum to verify and confirm that the datagram is a connectionless TCP/IP datagram. In one embodiment, if the pre-defined value in lower byte 184 of the window size field identifies the received packet as a connectionless TCP/IP datagram, and the checksum in upper byte 186 of the window size field of a connectionless TCP/IP header validates the identification, the datagram will be treated and processed as a connectionless TCP/IP transmission. Further details on the configuration of the connectionless TCP header may be found in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/681,732, issued as U. S. Patent No. 7,263,071, (Attorney Docket No. AP173HO) which has been incorporated by reference.